THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)			$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charges.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854. No. 66.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane.
Sept. 12. EVANS & COOKE. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 dwz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimczettes and Under Sleeves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtams, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's, and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow, for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & FARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:h, 1854 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 85—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 65—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased, and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same. VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Scienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidlelz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854.
For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Direct Importation of Coffee.

3500 BAGS IMPORTED RIO COFFEE EXpected to arrive from Rio Janeiro, per brig Mary MacRae, about first of July.

The object of this importation being to establish a *direct trade* in this article, we will endeavor to make it the interest of Merchants and Dealers to purchase from us.
J. & D. MACRAE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1854. 61—1m.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from she New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"ARDRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our Styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for good GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.

J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.

We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.

North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Byoumore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—y

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness.
Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a general description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thoroughly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseilla Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.

ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va.

WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the best selected stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Bes des having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.

Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.

We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.

In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.

☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box, Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes, Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds, Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes, French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitæ, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.

Also, *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.

P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in this State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 5t—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*

The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.

I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, Jr.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh

For the Standard.

DISCUSSION IN IREDELL.

Mr. Editor: Among the many strange things in this strange world of ours is the weak and puny efforts of the Whig press in this State to sustain the Whig candidate for Governor, and claim for Gen. Dockery a superiority over Mr. Bragg as to argument, ability as a public speaker, and general success in the canvass. Can the Editors of some of the Whig papers be in earnest when through the medium of their columns they tell the people that Gen. Dockery is every where gaining strength; that he is more than even with Mr. Bragg in debate; and that the people will certainly elect him in August next? Do they really expect their attempts thus to deceive the people can be credited by any thinking man, with plain common sense, who may hear the two gentlemen discuss the questions that now agitate the public mind? No sir, I do not believe they do. In reason they cannot; but as a "drowning man will catch at straws," and as they have a bad cause badly sustained, the people will allow them a pretty wide margin, but at the polls in August next, act as becomes the people of a great State, and select for their Chief Executive a man every way qualified to fill the station, and who who will command respect at home and abroad.

Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg met per appointment at Statesville in this County, on Saturday, June 17, at which time and place I had the pleasure to hear them discuss the matters now before the people. The concourse of people was large and respectable, and much interest seemed to be manifested to hear the champions of the two parties. Gen. Dockery led off in a speech of some two hours length. No man living could give anything like a satisfactory account of his effort. He did not confine himself to one subject for any length of time, but was skipping and jumping from one subject to another and back again until the audience seemed to be lost in their attempts to keep up with him. I shall therefore attempt to give you for your information only a few of the "*pints*" in the General's speech. He commenced with a tirade of low abuse against the administration of Gen. Pierce; he charged the President with a betrayal of Southern interest—with affiliation with freesoilers and abolitionists—with a design to involve the country in a foreign war without cause, and many other things, equally without foundation in truth, and equally disgusting and unbecoming in a candidate for the high position of chief Executive of the State. He said he was *not in favor* of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, but supposed had he been in Congress when it became a law he should have *voted for* it. The general took strong grounds in favor of common schools—he wanted every child in the State "*educated*," and wanted a distribution of the public lands, that the money derived from the sale of them might be applied to teaching the *poor* children in the State their letters. (Humbug.) He was anxious the State should engage in works of internal improvement; the State might create a debt of several millions of dollars more for the purpose; he for one was willing to say ten millions, and then the distribution of the public lands would enable the State to pay off the debt, and every individual get his share, &c. Gen. Dockery labored hard to convince us that he was a great friend of Free Suffrage, (Democratic free suffrage, not free negro free suffrage,) and used all his ability to prove that that measure was defeated in the last Legislature by the vote of the Democratic Speaker of the Senate; but it would not do, the more he labored the more he became fixed in his difficulties. He was in favor of free suffrage, but opposed to the legislative mode of obtaining it. He was for a Convention, &c. (the old dodge.) The General seemed to rely a great deal on the "hobby" of the distribution of the public lands; he contended the general government had no use for them, nor the money from the proceeds of the sale of them. The treasury was full to overflowing; the country was at "peace with all the world and the rest of mankind," and the government was not likely soon to have use for the money now in the Treasury; the public lands was a source of corruption in the hands of the President and would continue to be a bone of contention in Congress, until the new States got them all, and for these reasons if for no other he was in favor of their distribution. But the States ought to have them, and particularly North Carolina; her portion would enable her to extend her works of internal improvement into every portion of the State; it would make her people all rich; it would "edicate" every child in her borders; it would enable the State to take a stand in the lead among the other States in importance and wealth. In the opinion of Gen. Dockery, that is, his public opinion, publicly expressed, the public lands are to do a great deal for North Carolina, provided we can get them divided, and I suppose that matter depends upon his election; and that being the case, we must wait awhile for our share of them. I really believe the General's political friends were relieved when he took his seat—they appeared much disappointed in his effort.

After the General was seated, Mr. Bragg arose and if he did not "make the fur fly" then I understand but little of our language. He followed the General's rambling zig-zag course until he had shown the fallacy and demagogueism of the "*pints*" in his speech; and then, a better exposition of the principles of true conservative Democracy it has never been my good fortune to listen to. Mr. Bragg successfully came to the rescue of Gen. Pierce and his administration, which Gen. Dockery had well nigh annihilated—he showed conclusively and to the satisfaction of every body present that the President was true to the South and the Constitution—that he was determined to do his duty regardless of factions—maintain the supremacy of law and protect our citizens and flag from injury and insult the world over. Mr. Bragg clearly proved that the passage of the "Nebraska and Kansas" bill was an important measure for the South, and that all men of whatever political faith, who had the love of country at heart, rejoiced at its passage; that he was not opposed to, but in favor of the State giving proper aid to judicious schemes of internal improvements; that no man in the State was a warmer friend to the cause of education than he was; that everthing that could be done for the diffusion of knowledge throughout the State has heretofore, will now, and always, meet with his hearty approbation and co-operation, whether as governor or as a plain citizen. On the question of Free Suffrage every body knows where to find Mr. Bragg, and Gen. Dockery suffered severely in his hands on this "*pint*." He reviewed the General's course on this question—the course of the leaders of the Whig party in their efforts to defeat this popular measure, and after convincing the people that Gen. Dockery was in favor of Free Suffrage per-force, he showed that he was opposed to the only practicable manner of obtaining it. He also exposed to the people how Free Suffrage was defeated in the last General Assembly, and that the Democratic party had nothing to do with that defeat; but it was killed by Whig votes, and in such a manner that they might with some face charge it upon the Democrats. Mr. Bragg was believed and the people will tell their opinion in August. Gen. Dockery may love Free Suffrage, but he loves Alfred Dockery much better; and how the Whig party can reconcile Gen. Dockery's position with the course pursued by Ex-Governor Manly is more than I can understand. On the question of the public lands Mr. Bragg was perfectly at ease; and to the mind of every one who thinks at all he made it plain that the best disposition of the public lands that could be made, was to let them alone; to follow the pure Democratic principles in regard to them—let them be disposed of by the general government and the proceeds applied to defray the legitimate expenses of government; that the public lands are a basis of public credit and they are virtually pledged for the payment of the public debt; that the government cannot and ought not give them away; he was for looking at things as they actually existed; half the civilized world was engaged in war; no human mind could with any thing like certainty predict the result of that war; the government might be drawn into it—or forced into it. Our relations with Spain unfortunately were not of the most amicable kind; and even though the National Treasury was full of repletion, circumstances might possibly occur to require every dollar of it, and more. He said the Whig party have ever opposed the extension or acquisition of territory by our government; and yet, as soon as acquired, even in the face of their opposition, they were never satisfied unless they have the exclusive control of it. Mr. Bragg further argued that if the government was in possession of more resources than it was likely to need, the proper manner to dispose of it was to reduce the Tariff on such articles as were of prime necessity—supplying the revenue from the sales of the public lands to supply the deficiency, thus every man in the country would get his share of the public lands, and that too at once and in his pocket. Mr. Bragg canvassed most of the leading principles of the great Democratic party, and in such a manner as to create disunay in the hearts of the Whigs, while the Democrats were encouraged and made strong in their patriotic faith. Mr. Bragg, as become the standard-bearer of a great party, demeaned himself with that kindness, affability and courtesy to all which speaks the real gentleman, while from comparison the old General will suffer not a little.

In conclusion, the General lost his temper, and introduced a scene not in the bills; he made use of language and deportment at once unbecoming a gentleman and the representative of a party that claims "all the decency." In contrast with this Mr. Bragg merely remarked, that his respect for himself, for his friends—his respect for his party, which ne now represented, made it impossible for him to stoop to retaliate even if he wished to do so, which he did not. Such a course might suit Gen. Dockery, but it would not suit him. Mr. Bragg's deportment was much approved by his friends and such as to command the respect of his political opponents, while on the other hand the General's friends did not endorse his behaviour. The fact is, Mr. Editor, Gen. Dockery cannot contend with such a man as Thomas Bragg without getting the worst of it in every particular. Mr. Bragg has made a good many friends by coming to Iredell, which the result of the election in August will show; while the General, I think, has rather made a bad cause worse. I have not conversed with a single Whig of intelligence who does not seem disappointed, and manifest less interest than one would suppose in the election of their party candidate. In fact I have heard some of them say the Convention made a fatal error in the nomination. The Democrats are well pleased with their candidate, and are united and ready for the contest; they to a man will do their duty. I understand from a reliable source Clingman's District will give Bragg a majority. It is fully believed here that Bragg's majority in the State will not fall far short of ten thousand. So mote it be. IREDELL.

REPEAL OF THE NEBRASKA BILL. There is reason to apprehend that the indignation of the North against the repeal of the Missouri restriction, is something more than a momentary and meaningless ebullition of popular feeling. The masses of the Northern people are acting upon the suggestions of their fanatical leaders, and are preparing to oppose the Nebraska bill by adequate measures of resistance and retaliation. The plan is this: first, the Missouri restriction is to be re-enacted—and to this end the repeal of the Nebraska bill is to be made a political test throughout the States of the North. All party issues are to be subordinate to this grand result, and politicians of every creed are to co-operate cordially in the common cause. We might suppose this suggestion to be difficult of accomplishment, if we did not see what alacrity the people consent to carry it out. Thus, Mr. Wheeler, a Democratic representative from New York, is nominated and supported by Whigs, on the single ground of his opposition to the Nebraska bill; and politicians of all parties in New Hampshire have combined to defeat Mr. Hibbard for the Senate because he voted for the measure.

Like the allies of Turkey, the anti-Nebraska coalition, will not be content with the *status quo*: but, the Missouri restriction re-established, they are to proceed to repeal the fugitive slave law, and then the resolution for the division of Texas into several slave States.

In consideration of the ultimate aim of this Northern coalition, it becomes the imperative duty of the South to resist the first step in the movement.—Among the original opponents of the Nebraska bill, were found a few sincere friends of the South; but they will readily perceive that it is a very different thing to vote against the repeal of the Missouri restriction and to assist to re-impose it upon the South, thereby, encouraging and strengthening the abolitionists in their system of aggression.

After the re-enactment of the Missouri restriction it will be too late to talk of opposing the further steps of the abolitionists. Under the depression of so great a defeat the South will want the courage and the ability to make resistance, to even the most daring measures of aggression. Therefore, we invoke the people and the politicians of the South to stand unitedly upon the Nebraska bill, and in resisting the movement for its repeal, protect the South from more fatal measures of encroachment. *Rich. Enq.*

OWNING ONE'S SELF. The Massachusetts Free-soilers the other day, "resolved, that every man has a right to himself, and therefore no man can own another man."

There is about as much logic and reason in this proposition, as in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born free and equal." Abstractly, no doubt, both are right, but, practically, nothing can be further from the truth, as every day's observation demonstrate.

"Every man belongs to himself." Not so. We are all owned by somebody or *something*. Does the hard fisted laborer who toils from morn till night for the bread which supports himself and little ones—does he own himself! His mind, indeed, is his own, buf his body is not. Mentally he is his own proprietor, but physically he is held to labor. It was ordained that he should be so held, by a "higher law" than any of mere human enactment; and we believe it is now the common judgment of mankind that to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," as his Maker ordained, is a blessing—not a curse.

"No man can own another man." Let us see. The capitalist, who gives employment to the laborer, does not work with his hands, but he works with his head. He is the slave of some other capitalist. His work is not of the kind that hardens the frame, nor infuses new vigor into his physical system. He deals in cares and anxieties, of a sort whereof his humble subordinate is ignorant. If the bricklayer, the mason, the carpenter and the shoemaker, are worked hard in body, the men who employ them are worked as hard,—nay, if the truth were known—much harder, in mind. The *owners* of the employer may be found among the banks of Wall street, when discounts fail, or when notes fall due. Banks and Bank Presidents have their owners too, in some shape or other. In short, it is utterly impossible to discover or think of anybody or anything in this world, that has not an owner, or owners, of some kind. *N. Y. Express.*

THE MAD STONE. We were shown yesterday one of those curious natural poison-extractors known as the mad stone, of which there are several that we have heard of in different parts of Eastern Virginia. That which was shown us is in the possession of Mr. Oliver, who resides upon Halifax street in this city, and we are informed that he has several certificates of cases in which it has been successfully used for the bite of the mad dog. It is a rectangular in shape, with parallel sides, and polished surfaces, traversed by dark grey and brown streaks, and about a size larger than half a Tonqua bean, except that it is not near so thick. Upon being applied to the wound of the patient it soon extracts the virus which it is said, may be distinctly seen in the water into which it is repeatedly dipped during the operation. Most of our elderly readers in this part of the State are no doubt familiar with the tales of cures effected by this wonderful stone. The one we are speaking of possesses a high reputation for its efficacy in hydrophobia, substantiated by testimony. However marvellous may seem surch a power in so simple a substance, yet it is not more so than many other mysteries of nature, and we do not see why incredulity should not bow to the recognition of it as an antidote against one of the most appalling and deadly diseases by which the human frame can be racked. At all events its reputed virture is susceptible of being easily and fully tested should a case unfortunately arise requiring a resort to it, which we sincerely pray may never be. We think that we confer a public benefit by making known the fact that there is such a stone in this city, which we learn has been known to act as a sovereign remedy for the bite of a mad dog in repeated instances.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

VANITY AND SELF-ESTEEM. We are quite too apt to confound vanity with self-esteem. The former is always a weakness, though sometimes an amiable one. The latter is frequently significant of strength, though the exhibition is quite too often at the expense of its neighbors. Vanity may be likened to the smooth-skinned and velvet-footed mouse, nibbling about forever in expectation of a crumb; while self-esteem is too apt to take the likeness of a huge butcher's dog, who carries off your steaks, and growls at you as he goes. *Spectator.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated at Rock Hall, Kent county, Maryland, 15th instant. The writer was formerly a Cotton Planter, on one of our Sea Islands, but removed some time since to Maryland. He says:

"Should this great European war be of long continuance, the farmers of grain are destined to be the most prosperous class of people in our country. Wheat at the present price, $2.15 per bushel, thirty bushels to the acre, and twenty acres to each hand, will pay handsomely. The crops in this part of Maryland (the Eastern shore,) promise to be unusually large; corn is backward, owing to the cold Spring, but is now promising; we shall commence the wheat harvest in the course of a week. Our Summer so far has been very mild, with a plenty of rain. We have found the country so healthy ever since we settled in it, that we shall decline going away this Summer."

The Yorkville, S. C., Remedy of the 21st inst. says:

The recent refreshing showers, followed by a warm and genial sun, have been altogether favorable to the growing crops. Corn and cotton, in this vicinity, both look well, and the prospects for a good crop are quite flattering to the farmer. The wheat crop has also, generally, been good, some of the latest of which was somewhat injured by rust; but upon the whole, the crop has been a good average one. The corn crop was never more flattering at this season, and unless cut off by a late drought, will yield most abundantly.

The Abbeville, S. C., Banner of the 22d inst. says:

The weather is hot, but by no means dry; the crops in every portion of the district are the finest that have greeted the eyes of our good planters in many a long year.

The Macon, Ga., Citizen, of the 22d instant, says:

The prospects of the growing crops of corn and cotton are very flattering, in nearly every section of the South. Perhaps there has been to much rain this region for cotton, but for corn the seasons have been as genial as could be desired. LAUS DEO!

The Chatanooga Advertiser, of the 21st instant, says:

Our farming community are now actively gathering their wheat, which is well headed, but not as thick on the ground as it might be. It will be an average yield.

Oats look finely. The rains have been favorable, and the crop will be unusually large. They stand thick and heavy.

Corn now begins to look up, and the prospects are flattering. Some fields are quite backward, but it has a green, healthy look, and a few showers, like those of late; sprinkled along for a few weeks, will give the farmer an extra crop. Potatoes look well.

The Haynesville, Ala., Chronicle of the 15th inst., says:

The seasons up to this time could not have been more prosperous for the growing crops. Rains have come never too late and never too soon. Corn looks more promising than it has for years, and considering that a larger crop is planted this year than usual, the prospect is good for a most abundant yield. The small grain has generally turned out well. Cotton, although not very forward, looks well and promising.

The Alexandria, La., Democrat of the 14th inst., says:

The weather for the past week has been of a very unfavorable character for such planters as are backward in getting their crops clear of grass. Some crops in this parish are very much in the grass, and are being greatly injured by the almost daily heavy rains we are now experiencing. We learn, however, that on Bayou Bœuff, and some other parts of the parish, where the crops are clear of grass, they have never looked more promisIng than at present. A warm, dry spell would be universally hailed as a blessing.

The Alexandria, Va., Gazette of the 21st inst., says:

Yesterday, the thermometer, in the shade, stood, at noon, at 86 deg. we have had quite a succession of warm days. The weather is fine for ripening the growing wheat.

Nearly all our Texas exchanges speak in the most exulting terms af the present appearance of crops in their vicinity; in some places the corn was at one time affected by drought, but the rains of late have been abundant, and with but few exceptions in some places in the State, the crops the present year will be the most abundant ever known.

FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE. The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 8,064—587 in Europe, 896 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The avarage of human life is about 28 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a facility refused to one half the human species. To every 1000 persons only one reach 100 years of life; to every 100 only six reaches the age of 66; and not more than one in 500 lives to eighty years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 333,333,333 die every year; 91,334 every day; 3,780 every hour, and sixty every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor, previous to being 50 years of age, than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 74 to every 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are generally more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

English Review.

CULTIVATING STRAWBERRIES. About a year ago the Friend's Review, of Philadelphie, contained the following note from a correspondent in Baltimore, (we believe) who had been exceedingly successful in cultivating the strawberry, giving the mode by which the success was attained. We have no doubt it is all he represents it to be.

"Those who know anything about the magnificent strawberries and the immenes quantity of then raised in a bed thirty feet by forty, for several years past, in the garden owned by me in king street, may like to know the process by which I cultivate them. I applied about once a week for three times, commencing where the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following prepartion—of nitrate of potash, of glauber salts and sal soda, each one pound; of nitrate of ammonia one quarter of a pound—dissolving in thirty gallons of rain or river water. One third was applied at a time and when the weather was dry. I applied clean soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that unless well supplied with water the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed or setting it out anew. Beds often years old are not only as good but better than those two or three years old. But you must be sure and keep the weeds out."

MORE FINE PRICES.—We presume planters in North Carolina and Virginia, are now beginning to ascertain, much to their satisfaction, that of all other places in this region of country, Petersbug furnishes the best market for the sale of tobacco. We do not make this assertion either, without the facts to sustain us, as a proof of which, we refer to the notice of Messrs. VAUGHN & YOUNG, Inspectors at Oak's Warehouse, to be found in another column. "Facts are stubborn things," as planters probably as well, or better know than any other class of men. We invite their special attention ot this *fact*, as recorded in the notice of Messrs. V. & Y. We would add in this connection, that these gentlemen sold a few days since six hogsheads of tobacco for Mr. J.D. Lipscomb, of Orange county, N. C., the sales of which averaged $12 46. This exceeds in price the crop of Mr. G. W. NICHOLSON, noticed by the Warrenton *News*, and published in this paper yesterday, $11 13 per hundred.

Both Mr. Lipscomb and Mr. Nicholson, however, have very good cause to congratulate themselves on the result, and we presume will be very likely to bring their tobacco to Petersburg in future. *Pet. Ex.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

We give below the following list of appointments made by Gen. Dockery, at which Mr. Bragg will meet him:

Lincolnton,	Wednesday,	5 July.
Newton,	Thursday,	6 "
Taylorsville,	Friday,	7 "
Wilkesboro',	Saturday,	8 "
Jefferson,	Monday,	10 "
Watauga,	Wednesday,	12 "
Lenoir,	Friday,	14 "
Morganton,	Saturday,	15 "
Marion,	Monday,	17 "
Rutherfordton,	Wednesday,	19 "

DISSOLUTION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

We referred in our last to the fact, that the course of the Whig or Federal party in the late Presidential election, its course in relation to the fugitive-slave law, and the united opposition of that party in the free States to the Nebraska bill, and the cry now raised for the repeal of that bill, had at last produced a dissolution of that party as a national organization. This fact, we stated, was felt, seen, and well understood at Washington City; and we gave it as our opinion that many of those Southern Whigs who supported the Nebraska bill, would, at an early day, take occasion to declare, in their places in the Senate and the House, that the Whig party, as a national party, has ceased to exist.

On Monday, the 26th of June, the Hon. James C. Jones, Whig Senator from Tennessee, addressed the Senate at length, and with force and eloquence, on the subject of a petition from Massachusetts praying for the repeal of the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Jones replied to the Anti-Nebraska Address recently put forth by members of Congress who opposed the Nebraska bill. He said:

"This brings me to near the conclusion of the paper, where it is announced, in terms of awful solemnity, "the deed is done." Pray, sir, what deed is thus solemnly proclaimed? Why, the bill organizing territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska has become the law; and what is there in this bill that invests it with so much interest; and excites so much feeling, and invokes such a solemnity of declaration? It simply provides that Congress shall exercise no control over the domestic concerns of the Territories, but that the people shall regulate these things for themselves. It asserts the great principle for which we have contended, that the people are capable of self-government, and that Congress shall not intervene in order to prevent the people from exercising this inalienable right. This is the sum and substance of the bill.

"The very head and front of our offending
Hath this extent, no more."

Who objects to this? If any, let him speak. But it is said we repealed the Missouri compromise. If it stood in the way, as it did, of the establishment of these great principles, it ought to have been, as it has been repealed; and if there were ten thousand such anti-republican, infamous restrictions on the statute-book, I would repeal them all."

Mr. Jones, after quoting from a portion of this Address which refers to the "ground lost to freedom" by the passage of that bill, concludes his remarks as follows:

"A few words more and I shall have done, for I have already trespassed on the attention of the Senate than was my purpose. The last paragraph of the address proclaims to the country:

"For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missiouri compromise, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall commend, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggression of slavery."

I understand that to mean simply a proclamation to the country that there is to be no peace, no quiet, no harmony, until that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which repeals the Missiouri restriction shall be abolished. I understand it to go further than that. After that is done, the fugitive slave law is to be repealed; and then slavery in the District of Columbia is to be abolished. And when that is done, slavery in the States is to be abolished. That seems to be the programme. That seems to be the line of policy which these gentlemen have laid down for themselves. All I have to say to you, gentlemen, is:

"Lay on, Macduff;
And damn'd be him that first cries, *Hold, enough.*"

If it be your purpose to destroy the rights and the property of the South, strike like men; strike boldly; seek not to fire from behind masked batteries, but come out like men and tell us that you wage the war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

Is there a man here who believes this Union could be preserved one hour; nay, sir, is there a man so stultified as to believe the Union could survive one moment, after the granting of the prayer of the petition which is now before you? Do you believe, is there any man who believes, that the South would so degrade and dishonor herself as to hold an association with any man, or set of men, who attempted to take from her the rights guarantied by the Constitution? To suppose so, is to suppose that the South is made up of a set of cravens, who deserved to be kicked by every vile Abolitionist who may pass in their way. To believe that the South would stand by you one hour with such an innovation, such an encroachment on her rights by the force of numbers, is to believe that she is too low, too mean, too degraded for your association and companionship. Rather than see her submit to an outrage of that sort, with all that is great, with all that is glorious surrounding her, I would prefer to see the earth open and swallow the last Southern man beneath its gaping jaws.

Ask me to maintain association with you as a slave to your accursed fanaticism! I will not do it. We seek to do you no wrong; we wish to do you no injustice. We give you a full and equal participation in all the benefits of the government, in all its territories, all its property. All that we ask is, that we may enjoy the same right. To deny that to us is to deny that which is ours; and to take from us the protection which the Constitution guarantees to us, is to strike a blow which will sound the funeral knell of this Union itself. Without imputing to any man a design to dissolve the Union, I must say, with the convictions which I have, that I can see no difference between the presentation of such a petition as this and one asking that this Union may be dissolved; for no sensible man believes the Union could be preserved for a single day after the repeal of the fugitive slave law. You have trespassed on our feelings long enough; you have trespassed on our rights long enough. We have borne it patiently; but there is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. I pray that we may never be driven to that point; but I will tell you, in all frankness and kindness, that there is a point beyond which endurance itself will never go. Repeal the fugitive slave law if you choose; but the responsibility is yours, not mine, and the consequences must be on your heads.

A word now to my Whig friends of the North, if I have any there. I have always been a Whig from the honest convictions of my judgment; but I am told now, by resolutions passed by Whig meetings at the North, that a test of my devotion to that party is to be found in standing with the North, or the northern wing of the party, in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Well, gentlemen, if this new test of fidelity and orthodoxy is to be applied to me, I am a heretic; and if I am to be doomed politically for that, you had better prepare your edict now. If I am required to perform an act in violation of what I believe to be the spirit, the intention, and the letter of the Constitution, I decline the honor. If, to be a Whig, I am required to surrender the rights and to invade the honor of my constituents, as I understand them, I decline the honor. If you assume to yourselves the power of laying down a platform to which my acts shall conform, and I do not choose to conform to that platform, what will you do? Assume to read me out of the political church? Read on; I deny your authority. You cannot drive me from my convictions, nor from my principles. I stand now where I have ever stood, and there I expect to stand. But if it be one of the articles of the creed of the great Whig party that I shall make war upon the institutions of the country, I am not a Whig in that sense. If it be one of the articles of the creed of the Whig party that I shall deny any portion of this country an equal participation in its rights and benefits, I confess I cannot subscribe to it. But I utterly deny that you have any right to make any such interpolation on the creed of the Whig party.

If it is the purpose of the northern wing of the Whig party to merge itself into an anti-slavery party, then the separation is easy, certain, and final. But be assured, gentlemen, that the southern Whig party will maintain their principles and integrity, never conceding to you the exclusive right to control its action or wield its destinies.

Sir, I am a Whig upon the very same principles on which I have ever been; and that is, perfect equality among all the States of this Confederacy. If that is Whiggery, I am a Whig. If that is not Whiggery, I am not a Whig; and when you tell me that I can no longer cooperate with you, or that you will no longer cooperate with me all that I have to say is, painful as may be the separation, good bye; for I would rather die than follow your lead in any such crusade. If these be the terms on which I am to go on with you, I cannot go. Personally, I shall cherish for you kindly feelings, and wish you abundant happiness; but Heaven forbid that any such principle as this should ever become the principle upon which this Government is to be upheld. If we are to live together in peace, it must be upon the broad platform of perfect equality of rights among all the members of this Confederacy, both as to States and individuals. These, sir, are the opinions which I entertain."

We invite the serious attention of our Whig readers to the foregoing, and especially to that portion of it which is addressed to the Whigs of the free States. Mr. Jones is as true a Whig as lives, and his declarations on this subject, as on others, is entitled to a respectful hearing and to be fully weighed by the members of his party in the slaveholding States.

The Raleigh Register endeavors to conceal the fact that no Whig from the free States voted for the Nebraska bill; and that paper, after attempting to show that the Democratic party of the free States, as a party, is unsound on the slavery question and opposed to the bill, asks us if we will go again into National Convention with them. Our answer is, that a majority of the Democratic members from the free States voted *for* the Nebraska bill, though forty odd, as the Register states, voted against it; we will go into Convention again and again with this majority, but not with the forty-odd referred to. But if we ought not—as the Register insists, and as we admit—to go into Convention with these forty-odd, what will the Editor of that paper do in view of the fact that *all* of his party from the free States voted against the bill? Is he not concluded by his own argument on the subject? And has he not admitted substantially that his party as a national party, is dissolved? What has he to say in reply to the remarks of Gov. Jones, above given?

The only hope for the country and for the perpetuation of the Union is in the great Democratic party. It may be assailed by all kinds of isms, and shaken now and then by treachery and defection among its own members; but it will continue to stand and spread itself abroad, for it is rooted in the Constitution and in the hearts of the masses of all portions of the country. When *that* party is sundered and destroyed as a national party, (distant be the day!) as the Whig party has been, the rights of the States or the Union of the States, one or the other, will cease to exist.

Since the above was written we have seen the remarks of Mr. Dixon, of the Senate, another Southern Whig. He spoke on Wednesday, and declared that he had always been a Whig; but if the Whig party was to become infected with abolitionism he would cut loose from it forever. He wished to call the attention of the Whig party of the North to the fact that present indications show they are fast becoming abolitionized, and unless they desisted from that course they would ruin themselves, if not destroy their country.

The Richmond Whig also denounces the Whig party of the free States. That paper says:

"We said that Northern Whigs had deserted us in a most important crisis. We say further, that their present temper and purposes, as exhibited in the spirit and language of their organs, distinctly indicate that the bond of union between us is waxing weaker and weaker, with every prospect of its being finally sundered, beyond the power or hope of renewal. Certain it is, that unless they recede from the position they have taken, there is no possibility of our meeting together in the future. It is well known that even that small portion of the Northern Whig press which has heretofore pursued the most moderate and conservative course towards the South, has latterly come out in a tone of furious denunciation, boldly asserting that the 'Nebraska outrage has settled forever the annexation of slave territory to this Union'—that 'it has effectually prevented the admission, at any time hereafter, of another slave State into the Union.'

They go further, and declare that Northern Whigs will be 'content' with nothing less than an immediate and unconditional repeal of the Nebraska bill—and that they will never give their 'support to any man for any place who is not pledged to such a repeal.' These Northern Whigs take still another step in the direction of downright abolitionism and implacable hostility to the South, and expresses a great 'fear' that the Northern masses 'will not be leven thus easily satisfied.' They say that, in addition to the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the exclusion hereafter of all slave States from the Union, 'every vestige of the compromise of 1850, and that connected with the admission of Texas,' is destined to be swept away, and 'that at no distant day, such are the threatenings and such the position of even the mildest of the Northern Whig press, in respect to the course they have marked out for the future.

It is needless to say that Southern Whigs can unite with their Northern allies upon no such platform as that which their folly and fanaticism have thus erected. They will cooperate in no effort to repeal the Nebraska bill, and that seems to be the least with which our Northern friends will be satisfied. We, therefore, tell Northern Whigs that if the *repeal* of the Nebraska bill is the only condition upon which the unity of the Whig party can be preserved, then its unity is gone, and a gulf of separation is already between them and us. We can have no part nor lot in any such [illegible] will resist it with the energy and courage that befits

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The Petersburg Intelligencer, [Whig, has also denounced the Whigs of the free States, and cut loose from them forever.

On Tuesday last a Southern Rights meeting was held at Norfolk Va. at which arrong Resolutions were adopted, and the President complimented and commended for his promptness and energy in enforcing the fugitive-slave law. F. Mallory, Esq., the Chairman of the meeting, explained its objects, and declared his own readiness to cast off the trammels of party whenever such a step became necessary to the defence of Southern rights and honor. He had not voted for President Pierce—was no Democrat, but stood among the foremost to endorse his late efforts to carry out the provisions of a just and equitable law.

The Whig papers of North Carolina are still engaged, in the face of all these facts, either in concealing as far as they can the conduct of their Northern allies, or in apologizing for them and in endeavoring to show that President Pierce and all the Northern Democrats sympathize with Freesoilers and Abolitionists! Party before country is their motto. And so of Gen. Dockery, the Federal consolidation candidate for Governor. He is "waiting to see" how far Greeley, and Wade, and Sumner, and Seward will proceed with the torch which they are striving to apply to the temple of the Union!

WHIG OBJECTIONS TO MR. BRAGG.

The objections of the Federal leaders to the election of Mr. Bragg as Governor have been narrowed down to about four, as follows:

1st. They say he is opposed to internal improvements. This charge is met at once by Mr. Bragg by the declaration that he is in favor of all judicious schemes of improvement, whether of rivers, wheeler plank roads or railroads; and that he thinks it advisable to extend the North Carolina Road eastward to Beaufort and westward to the Tennessee line. He is for going in this matter just as far as the means and resources of the State will justify; and he argues to show, and he does show, that the Resolution of the Democratic Conventfon is fuller and more explicit on the subject than the Whig Resolution.

So this objection is disposed of.

2d. They say that, when a member of the Legislature of 1842-'3, he made sundry reports against good measures and sundry reports of bad ones. The answer is, that Mr. Bragg was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; that these measures were decided upon in Committee, by a majority thereof; that these objectors do not know but that, as a member of the Committee, he voted *for* the measures they approve and *against* those which they condemn; that as Chairman of the Committee, he had no option, but reported just as a majority of the Committee directed, as it was his duty to do; and that he is individually responsible only for what he said in debate in the House and for his votes as recorded in the journals.

So this objection is disposed of.

3d. They say he is a lawyer, and therefore ought not to be elected. The answer is, that lawyers, in this free country, are as much entitled to political promotion as others; that those who make this objection are either themselves lawyers, or the intimate friends and supporters of lawyers for places of honor and public trust; that it does not follow, because a man happens to be a farmer, or a printer, or a schoolmaster, or a bricklayer, that he is necessarily qualified to be a Governor; that Mr. Bragg was nominated as a Democrat and as a citizen, and not as a lawyer, and he will be voted for accordingly; that it is strange that *a man's learning in the very law* which he will be required as Governor to execute, should be urged as an objection against him; and that the very men who make this objection to Mr. Bragg have heretofore aided to elect as Governor Messrs. Morehead, Graham, Manly, and Kerr—all lawyers! But these Federal leaders know how to "stoop to conquer." They "stooped" to be log-cabin men and hard-ciderites in 1840; and now, for effect, and to make a show of respect for the farmers which they do not entertain, they take up a farmer as their candidate for Governor. But the veil is too thin—every body sees through it.

So this objection is disposed of.

4th. They say he lives on the Virginia line, and that he is therefore an aristocrat and has Virginia sympathies. The answer is, that the same objection was urged to Gov. Reid, who has made the best Governor the State ever had; that Gen. Dockery lives quite as near the South Carolina line as Mr. Bragg does to the Virginia line; that while the latter has no undue sympathy with Virginia, or any other State, to the prejudice or neglect of his own, Gen. Dockery sympathises with the enemies of South Carolina, and declared, in one

TREASON AND REBELLION!

The following infamous nullification law was reported to the General Assembly of Connecticut on the 26th June, and at once passed through the Senate by the Whig and Abolition vote, *every Democratic Senator voting against it*. Its avowed object is to render null and void the fugitive-slave law.

AN ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sec. 1. Every person who shall falsely and maliciously claim, declare, represent, or pretend, in presence of any judge, commissioner, marshal, or other officer of the United States, that any other person is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such other person from this State, shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be imprisoned for five years in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 2. Every claim, declaration, pretence, or representation that any person being or having been in this State, is or was a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any other person or persons, shall be deemed, in all cases arising under this act, to be *prima facie* false and malicious; and the truth of any such claim, declaration, pretence, or representation, shall not be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such claim, declaration, pretence or representation, or by testimony equivalent thereto.

Sec. 3. If, upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, the prosecuting officer shall claim that such false claim, declaration, representation, or pretence, was made wholly or in part by means of any affidavit, record or other writing, parol evidence of the substance of such affidavit, record or other writing, shall be admissible as primary evidence of its contents.

Sec. 4. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be admitted as evidence of the truth of any statement in such deposition contained.

Sec. 5. If, upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, any witness shall, in behalf of the party accused and with intent to aid him in his defence, falsely and wilfully, in testifying, represent, or pretend, that any person is or ever was a slave, or does or ever did owe service or labor to any person or persons, such witness shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 6. When complaint shall be made against any person for any offence described in any section of this act, and upon such compiaint or information a warrant shall have been duly issued for the arrest of such person who shall hinder or obstruct a sheriff, or constable, in the service of such warrant, or shall aid such accused person in escaping from the pursuit of such officer, he shall be imprisoned one year in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 7. No claim, declaration pretence, or representation that any person is or was an apprentice for a fixed term of years; or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall be deemed prohibited by this act, and no such claim, declaration, pretence, or representation that any person is or was such an apprentice for such fixed term, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall render any person liable to any penalty under this act.

The result of this movement is given in the following despatch to the Petersburg Express of Friday:

Resolutions of Censure.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 28. The Legislature of Connecticut have passed resolutions censuring Senator Toucey for voting for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and nullifying the fugitive slave law, so far as that State is concerned.

Comment on the foregoing is unnecessary. It is rank treason and rebellion.

Senator Toucey is a Democrat, and voted for the Nebraska bill in defiance of instructions by the Legislature to the contrary.

Two or three weeks ago the Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78, passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to give negroes the right to vote on the same terms as white men. In addition to this they authorized the Speaker to *incite the "colored preachers" to open sittings of the body with prayer in common with white clergymen.*

Every voice from the North, uttered by the Whigs, the Abolitionists, and a portion of the Democrats, calls in trumpet tones on the people of the South to unite as one man in defence of their rights and of the institution of slavery. Vermont and Connecticut now stand side by side in open rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of the United States; and from recent movements by the Massachusetts Whigs, that State may be expected speedily to take the same position. These States are, in effect, so far as an important provision of the Constitution is concerned, *out of the Union.* The picture is a most sad and startling one.

LINCOLN, GASTON AND CATAWBA.

John F. Hoke, Esq., is a candidate for re-election in this Senatorial District, without opposition. Capt. Hoke served in the last Assembly with much ability and usefulness. He is a tower of strength to the cause in the above-named Counties.

Henry Cansler, Esq., Democrat, is in the field in Lincoln for the Commons, without opposition.

Our old friend, James H. White, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Gaston, without opposition. White is a sterling Democrat, and an honest man—that "noblest work of God." He will make a useful member of the Legislature.

We learn there are three candidates in Catawba for the Commons, Messrs. Sherrell, Ward and Routh—all Democrats. Mr. Sherrell was a member of the last Assembly, and as such acquitted himself well. We, of course, take no part in the contest, but we would respectfully urge our friends in Catawba to beware of the election of a Federalist.

We trust the Democracy of the three Counties—"old Lincoln"—will not fail to turn out in their full strength for Mr. Bragg. Cannot "old Lincoln" give him two thousand votes?

CHATHAM COUNTY.

A friend writes us from Chatham as follows:

"We have finally settled down upon our candidates for the Legislature, as follows: For the Senate, William G. Harris, Esq.; for the Commons, Hon. A. Rencher, Gen. R. C. Cotten, and Aaron D. Headen, Esq. This is a strong ticket, and from the union and harmony now prevailing in the party in Chatham I think we can speak out triumphantly in August next. Bragg and victory is our watchword."

This is indeed a strong ticket, and by proper efforts, it seems to us, every candidate can be elected.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

KINSTON, Lenoir, June 17, 1854.

"Mr. Bragg will get a good vote in this County, you may depend upon it. His friends will be active from this until the election. I have been informed that Thomas Bragg is the son of a house carpenter. He is an example to show that the son of a mechanic in this country may aspire to and arrive at its highest honors. You may look for a good report from this section of the State in August next."

Extract from a letter, dated

JACKSON County, June 21, 1854.

"Mr. Bragg is very strong here. I think myself he will get a large majority—at least three to one. Our county is decidedly Democratic. At the next election all the members from Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee will be Democrats. I hope the next Assembly will be Democratic."

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

On Wednesday [illegible] the appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry into effect the new treaty with Mexico, in accordance with the late special message of the President, passed the House of Representatives by the decisive vote of 109 to 62. The Union refers to the vote in favor of the appropriation, and to the position of the Democratic party, aided by a number of patriotic Whigs, in support of the appropriation, as a high tribute to the administration of President Pierce, and the firm and patriotic policy by which he is governed. The following is the vote of the House on the question:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Bell, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Disney, Dowdell, Eddy, Edmundson, John M. Elliott, Ellison, Ewing, Faulkner, Florence, Gamble, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Henn, Hillyer, Houston, Hunt, Ingersoll, Johnson, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Letcher, Lindsley, McDougall, McMullen, McNair, Macy, Maxwell, Smith Miller, Millson, Olds, Orr, Packer, John Perkins, jr., Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Singleton, Sam'l A. Smith, William Smith, G. W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, H. L. Stevens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Thurston, Vail, Vansant, Walker, Walsh, Westbrook, Daniel B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—103.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bennett, Benson, Benton, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Cook, Crocker, Cullom, Thomas Davis, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Thomas C. Elliot, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Giddings, Goodrich, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Hiester, Howe, Hughes, Daniel T. Jones, Knox, Lindley, McCulloch, Matterson, Mayall, Middleswarth, John G. Miller, Morgan, Murray, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Pringle, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Gerrit Smith, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Upham, Wade, Walley, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, jr., John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, and Wheeler—62.

All the members from this State but Messrs. Craige and Rogers, voted for the bill. The latter was absent on a visit to his family; and the former is no doubt for it, but was out of the House, most probably owing to indisposition.

This treaty will settle the Messilla valley dispute, and thus avoid a war with Mexico. It will also secure a considerable amount of valuable territory, relieve this government from the obligations incurred by the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo to protect the Mexicans from the incursions of the Indians; and will likewise secure the right of way for a Railroad to the Pacific across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

This bill passed the Senate on Thursday, was signed by the President on Friday; and Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Ministr, received a check for seven millions of dollars on the Sub-Treasury of New York. Well and promptly done.

A BATCH OF FALSEHOODS.

We find the following batch of falsehoods in the Raleigh Star, copied from the Milton Chronicle:

"Thomas Bragg, Esq., is opposed to Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bragg, "brother of the Captain," is opposed to the *poor Mechanic* retaining a lien upon the houses he builds with his *own hands and own materials*, until he is paid for his labor.

Tom Bragg is opposed to *Stay Laws*, for the especial benefit of the poor unfortunate debtors.

Tommy Bragg is opposed to developing the mineral resources of the State.

Mr. Bragg is opposed to exempting from execution for the debts of the *husband*, a few acres of land that come by the *wife*, as a home for her and her young children.

ON THE OTHER HAND,

Thomas Bragg, Esq., is in favor of *IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT!*

We dare any man to deny a single item in the above *bill.*"

Is'nt that cool?—six falsehoods crowded together, one after another, and not one of them having the semblance of either plausibility or ingenuity.

The Chronicle dares any one to deny them!—thus adding impudence to as vile a batch of lies as ever appeared in print.

This is a specimen of the manner in which Mr. Bragg is misrepresented and assailed. The cause of what was lately the Whig party must indeed be in a desperate condition when such efforts are resorted to to uphold and advance it.

☞ The President and Mr. Dobbin made but a brief stay at Old Point, having been called to Washington by important business. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing on the 24th, says:

"The company here now is large enough, and not too large, numbering from 150 to 200. Amongst the distinguished guests, are President Pierce and lady and suit, consisting of Gen. Cass, the Secretary of the Navy, the President's Private Secretary, Sidney Webster, &c., who arrived on Saturday. Chief Justice Taney has been here, some ten days or more. Saturday afternoon the officers of the Army and Navy, here, called on the President, and were presented to him, Secretary Dobbin and Gen. Cass, by Col. Crane. This morning the President received and exchanged salutations with such of his fellow-citizens as chose to be introduced to him. I was very much pleased with him. As I expected, I found him to be polite and agreeable, dignified, but cordial and graceful in his manner. Gen. Cass looks better than I expected to see him, and steps about with the elasticity of youth! I was much struck with Secretary Dobbin's fine and intellectual face. He looks jaded, and evidently needs rest, but I understand returns to his post to-morrow, in company with the President. Gen. Cass leaves this evening in the Baltimore Boat."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Earley vs. Wynne, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. In Clements v. Hunt, from Granville, affirming the judgment. In Brinson v. Sanders, in equity, from Jones, directing a reference to the master.

By PEARSON, J. In State v. Curry, from Northampton, directing a venire de novo. In Cox v. Legatees and next of kin of John Cox, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. In Sanderford v. Moore, in equity, from Wake, declaring the plaintiff entitled to three-fourths, &c.

By BATTLE, J. In March v. Harrell, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also in *Doe ex dem* Loftin v. Cobb, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment. Also in *Doe ex dem*, Cooper v. White, from Tyrrell, judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.

☞ We have received a letter from Hon. T. L. Clingman, in reply to the false charges of the Register and other federal prints, which shall appear in our Friday's issue. It came to hand too late for to-days paper. Mr. Clingman handles his assailants with gloves off—but the letter, when it appears, will speak for itself.

THE BOSTON SLAVE RIOT. The Boston grand jury has refused to find bills against the Rev. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Dr. S. G. Howe and others, for sedition, or for aiding in the late slave riot in that city. *Balt. Sun.*

Just like Boston, and in every respect worthy of a Boston Jury.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The latest news is by the steamer Europa. Nothing decisive from the seat of war.

The demand for cotton is moderate with prices in favor of buyers. Breadstuffs firm at former prices.

"WE KNOW NOTHINGS."

The Democrats every where, true to their principles of toleration and justice, are taking ground against this secret order, while the Whig presses are either openly endorsing it or are silent in relation to it. We publish below what is said to be the platform of this order:

"1. Repeal of all Naturalization Laws.
2. None but NATIVE AMERICANS for office.
3. A pure American Common School System.
4. War to the hilt on Romanism.
5. Opposition, first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners.
6. The advocacy of a sound, healthy, and safe Nationality.
7. Hostility to all Papal Influences in whatever form, and under whatever name.
8. American Institutions and American Sentiments.
9. More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.
10. The amplest protection to Protestant Interests.
11. The doctrines of the revered WASHINGTON and his compatriots.
12. The sending back of all *Foreign Paupers* landed on our shores.
13. The formation of Societies to protect all American interests.
14. Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
15. Our Country, and whole Country, and nothing but our Country.
16. And finally, American Laws and American Legislation, and death to all Foreign Influences, whether in high places or low."

There are some things here to which all can give their assent, and some on which all ought to insist; but the spirit of the platform generally is such as ought not to be encouraged in a free country like this. Religious persecution, feuds and bloody contests between citizens native and adopted, must be among the unfortunate results of such doctrines.

The members of this secret order have already taken a prominent part in the elections, and they are boasting in certain quarters that they will elect their candidate for President in 1856.

After all, the chief security of our federal system and of our liberties as States and individuals is to be found among the people of the rural or agricultural portions of the country. These Northern—perhaps British *isms*, cannot reach them.

The Democratic General Committee of Tammany Hall, New York have unanimously adopted the following Resolutions on the subject:

"WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States declares 'that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States;' and whereas, if there can be no exclusion from office of a man's religious tenets, it is self-evident there can be no restriction of the right of suffrage growing out of that cause; and whereas the greatness and glory of this republic have been materially advanced by the industry, energy, and patriotism of a large portion of that portion of its citizens of foreign birth; and whereas it is anti-republican, anti-democratic, and anti-Christian to proscribe any man or set of men because differing with us in religious opinions, or because not of American nativity: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as Americans, and as democrats devoted to the fudamental principles of this government, and in favor of preserving all the rights and guarantees of the constitution, we utterly repudiate any attempts to proscribe any of our fellow citizens, whether native or foreign, on account of the religious beliefs they may entertain.

Resolved, That the basis upon which rest the continued prosperity, permanency, and power of this nation is that feature of the constitution, and the time-honored policy of the government, which tolerates all political and religious opinions, permitting every man to worship God in his own mode and hold such political doctrines as he may deem for the best interests of the country.

Resolved That, while we allow the largest liberty of public speech, and go for the utmost extent of public discussion of all religious and political theories, yet we are opposed to riot and all incitements to undue popular commotion which tend to breaches of the peace, and, on the Sabbath, to the desecration of that holy day.

Resolved, That it is the glory and pride of old Tammany Hall that she has never, at any period of her history, avowed aught but truly republican doctrines, or been tinctured with any but sound democratic tenets; she goes now, as always, for that unbounded philanthropy which tolerates the largest liberty consistent with good order and in conformity to the laws, proscribing no man for opinion sake, discriminating neither for nor against any on account of birth or religion, but opening the door wide to the oppressed of all climes, and to the down-trodden of all monarchies."

IMPORTANT NATIONAL MEASURES. There has, probably, never been a greater number of important measures occupying the attention of the people and Congress of the country than at present. Among them we may specify:

The treaty between Mexico and the United States, by which we are to pay ten millions for a route to the Pacific, a large accession of territory, an extinguishment of certain Mexican claims against the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and other advantages and considerations. The reciprocity and fishery treaty between great Britain and the United States, and intended more particularly for the benefit of the East. The annexation of the Sandwich Islands, said to have been partially determined upon, by authority given to our Commissioner to accept the position of Protector. A treaty between the United States and Japan, by which three of the ports of that kingdom are to be opened to American commerce. The organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase or conquest. The reorganization of the Navy and the establishment of an apprenticeship system for the increase of seamen. A modification of the tariff, and the building of the Pacific Railroad. The withdrawal of the African squadron, and the adoption of means for the protection of the merchant marine on our coast. *Balt. American.*

HEAVY BUSINESS IN POTATOES. The Norfolk *Argus* states that the farmers and others in that city and vicinity are now doing a large business in potatoes. More than two thousand barrels are regularly sent by each steamer to New York. The average quantity sent per day to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, is about one thousand six hundred barrels. The Baltimore boats cannot take on board near as many barrels as are daily sent to the depot. They sell readily at Norfolk at $4 per barrel, and command a handsome profit in the northern markets. The Norfolk *Beacon* says that Mr. Munden raised from twenty five bushels of Irish potatoes, for which he gave $1 50 a bushel, a crop which sold for $806. After paying all expenses, the net profits amounted to $689. The same paper states that on Thursday one farmer sent $1140 worth of cucumbers to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PRINCIPLE. Never confide in the principle of a timid man. He who has no courage cannot be said to have principle; he may be disposed to virtue, and may prefer good to evil, but he is the sport of chance and the slave of circumstances. What avails the best inclinations if resolutions be wanting to put them in practice? A feeble and irresolute man who means well, is far more dangerous than an audacious and confirmed villain. You know the latter and are on your guard against him; you rely upon the good intentions of the former, and discover too late, like the son of Israel, he is unstable as water and shall not excel. A timid man can never become great; if he possesses talent he cannot apply it; he is trampled upon by the envious, and is awed by the swaggering; he is thrust from the direct path that leads to honor and fame, by every aspirant, who possesses more spirit than himself.

PROFIT BY IT. "I am rich enough, said Pope to Swift' and can afford to give away a hundred pounds a year. I would not crawl upon the earth without doing a little good. I will enjoy the pleasure of giving it alive, and seeing another enjoy it." "When I die," he added," I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, while there was a friend above ground."

"THE BAND-BOX CANDIDATE."

One of the Democratic papers of this State seems desirous to find out some expedient, foul or fair, to disparage the Democratic candidate for Governor, and thus build up their own; among other things they draw a comparison between the two, to show that Gen. Dockery is one from the working classes—a farmer, a wagoner, a brickmaker, and that Mr. Bragg is one of the "upper ten," entirely removed in feeling from mechanics and farmers—a sort of aristocrat, or, to use their own expression, a "band-box candidate." Now, we propose to mention a few facts to show how far Mr. Bragg is removed from the great body of the people—the bone and sinew of the State, upon whom all others are dependent for the bread they eat and the shirts they wear on their backs.

Mr. Bragg's father, as every body knows, was a mechanic—a house carpenter. He was an industrious, intelligent and highly respectable citizen of Warrenton for many years; and half the citizens of our town are now living in houses he built. He raised his family here, and every body knows, who have been long residents of the place, that no member of it could ever be rightfully accused of idleness—they were an *industrious* family. One of the brothers of Thomas Bragg is a carpenter, now engaged at his trade in Alabama; two others are merchants in the same State. One sister married a merchant tailor—a clever, honorable gentleman; another one married a farmer of Tennessee, and another a merchant of Petersburg, Va. One brother, not unknown to fame, took to the law, was elevated to the bench, and afterwards elected to Congress. Another brother (who hps uot heard his name?) entered the national School at West Point and has since enrolled his name conspicuously among those of the military heroes of our country.

Now who will say that Thomas Bragg has no feeling in common with the working classes of the country? He sprung immediately from a mechanic; and, are not his brothers and sisters among us to this day, engaged in the laborious but honorable pursuits of life? And even our candidate himself is a farmer, and as good a farmer, we dare say, as Gen. Dockery. But he is a *lawyer*, say the Whig papers. Yes, he is; and what is greatly to his credit, he has sufficient intellect, industriously cultivated as it has been, to entitle him to a position in the front rank of that honorable profession in the State. Yes, he is a lawyer, that would not be disparaged if placed beside a Haywood, a Badger, a Miller, a Ransom or a Moore. But where would Gen. Dockery be in such company? Such stuff as we sometimes see in Whig papers, and such expedients as they resort to to humbug their readers, are enough to nauseate the stomachs of the printers' devils employed in putting it in type. *Warrenton News.*

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Cuba to a friend in this city, says the Washington Union, will be read with interest:

"HAVANA, June 26, 1854.

"Things are rapidly drawing to a crisis in this place, and be prepared to hear the worst. Some of these bright mornings, when you walk down to your store, you may be startled at the fact that the whites of Havana have all been massacred in cold blood. Such *will* be the result of the mighty events now transpiring in this lovely island. If the government of the United States intend to take any steps in the matter, they had better be quick about it. Time passes rapidly, and every day hastens with lightning strides the day of emancipation and Africanization. I have just seen the decree ordering the admission of darkies into the *ecclesiastical seminaries!* So we are to have African priests. They are allowed to intermarry, and their children are legalized and legitimatized. What more could they do for the black scoundrels? So you may see for yourself that the times are getting awfully gloomy for the inhabitants of this place. I shall hold on until the storm begins to burst, and then try to get away."

☞ William C. Clanton, Esq., is nominated by "Many Senate Voters" in the last Warrenton News as a candidate for the Senate in Warren. Mr. Clanton is a sound Democrat and a steadfast and zealous advocate of Free Suffrage.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA. The preventive is simple—a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week, in a cup of coffee or other liquid, in the morning. When attacked with cholera a mixture of an ounce of laudanum, and an ounce of brandy or other spirits may be given as follows, after being well shaken: A teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals; I have known a patient in the blue stage, and colapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours. The charcoal was tried as a preventative on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single individual out of 800 was attacked with cholera.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF A KENTUCKY LAWYER. Last week, Jefferson Evans, a prominent lawyer of Greensburg, Ky., was tried on a charge of grand larceny, under the following circumstanes. A man named Timothy Clary was in court, and accidentally leaving his pocket book on a bench, Evans sat down on it, and finally carried it off. The pocket book was afterwards picked up in another room, and a part of the money it contained was found on the person of the accused. On the trial, counsel for the defence rested their case on the proposition "that lost property cannot be the suject of larceny," and on this point the prisoner made an eloquent speech. He was acquitted.

HUMAN LIFE Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed, I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and Heaven, it is not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and it is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are days like this, when we feel as if we could take this great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn in our hearts or on our hearths, and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold, when he is only sad. *Longfellow's Prose.*

By the new liquor law in Connecticut a man cannot sell less than five gallons of cider or wine made of his own currants or grapes. The ninth section *infers* that every man who keeps liquor intends to sell it. The county commissioners can authorize the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, but the manufacturer cannot sell it to any but town agents under a penalty of $1,000 to $6,000. No person but a town agent can sell any liquor at at all for any purpose whatever.

A CASE of some importance was decided at Cincinnati last week, where a banker holding a deposit of an endorser to a portested note, or to a note whose maker had become insolvent, claimed the deposit as a set off against the note. The Court decided that the deposit was not liable, but that a check in the hands of a third party for the amount should have been paid In Massachusetts, in a similar case, the bank was allowed to retain the deposit as a set off.

Creditors never annoy a man as long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth only pays his butcher once a year. Let bad luck overtake him, and his meat bill will come in every morning, as regular as breakfast and hungry children. Again, we say never plead guilty of poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit you are a scoundrel.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24th. The Circuit Court here has charged the jury to protect the neutrality laws from infringement and keep an eye on fillibusters. Subsequently General Quitman, Mr. Thrasher, Samuel C. Peters, and others were ordered to be brought before them as witnesses.

The health of the city was very good, though the weather is excessively hot. Cotton has advanced ¼.

Congressional, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 29. The Senate received the House Bill carrying into effect the Gadsden Treaty immediately. It then went into executive session.

The House has been discussing the proposition to adjourn on the 31st of July. No action.

A bill was passed increasing the postage on letter over three thousand miles to ten cents.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While valors arm will shield and home and defend her;
Oh! the summer may smile all and willings dolcens her,
Our hearts swell with gladness wherever we name her.

Hurrah! Hurrah! The old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The good Old North State.

Tho' she envies not others their merited glory,
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story?
Tho' too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule a more loyal submission?

Hurrah, &c.,

Plain and artless her sons;—but whose doors open faster,
At the knock of the stranger or tale of disaster?
How like to the rudeness of their dear native mountains,
With rich ore in their bosoms and life in their fountains.

Hurrah, &c.,

And her daughters! the queen of the forest resembling,
So graceful, so constant, tho' to gentlest breath trembling,
And true lightwood at heart—let the match be applied them,
How they kindle in flame—oh! none know but who've tried them.

Hurrah, &c.,

Then let all who with us love the land that we live in,
As happy a region as on this side of Heaven—
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together the heart thrilling chorus.

Hurrah! Hurrah! The old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! The good old North State.

MARRIED,

In Hillsboro', on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. F. K. Nash, Frederick N. Strudwick, Esq., to Miss Mary S. Burwell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Burwell.

DIED,

In this City on the 30th inst., Mr. James Henderson Bunch, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 11th ult., at the residence of her son, Damon T Durham, Esq., in Wayne county, Mrs. Celia Durham, relict of James Durham deceased, in the seventy first year of her age. She was in all the relations of life an excellent woman, a fond parent, a kind and faithful friend, and a humane and indulgent mistress.

PEETE, PEPPER, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO THEM WILL BE punctually attended to.

Persons with whom we are not acquainted, wishing goods forwarded by us, must send the money to our office, as we find great difficulty in collecting small debts scattered throughout the country.

July 30, 1854. 1039—3mw.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, N. C., on the 27th day of May last, two negro men, who say their names are ELLICK and THORNTON, and that they belong to Garion Smith, of South Carolina, Chesterfield District.

ELLICK is a bright mulatto, 21 or 22 years old, and weighs 140 or 150 pounds.

THORNTON is black, some 19 or 20, and weighs 150 or 160 pounds.

They say they were purchased in Richmond, Va. The owner of said Negroes will come forward, prove property and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

June 30, 1854. 66—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF J. J. BIGGS & Co. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm will confer a favor by calling and paying their bills, at an early day, in order that they may pay their indebtedness. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them without delay, as it is important the business be closed as soon as possible. Settlement may be made with either of the partners.

J. J. BIGGS,
JOHN L. KING,
JAS. H. BIGGS.

Raleigh, June 30, 54. 66—

N. B. The subscriber, in dissolving his business connexion, in this city, for the purpose of forming one in another, takes this opportunity to express his gratitude to his friends and customers, for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him. He would also beg leave to recommend, as every way worthy their confidence and support, his late partners, who have taken the entire business. J. J. BIGGS.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the interest of Mr. J. J. Biggs, in the Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing business, take this method of informing their customers, and the Public in general, that they will carry it on in all its branches, as heretofore, in the name of King and Biggs; promising to spare no pains to please all those who favor them with a call.

Don't forget to call at the Old Stand, No 10, Fayetteville Street.

JOHN L. KING,
JAMES H. BIGGS.

Raleigh, July 1, 1854. 1029—1w.

LOUISBURG COACH FACTORY.

CARRIAGES HAVE BECOME SO FASHIONABLE that it has been predicted by some, if war should ever visit our shores again, they would be tested even then, for the purpose of dealing out death into the ranks of our enemy. Whether or not however, I am determined that my establishment shall be well represented in the way of Coaches, four and six passenger Rockaways, taper patent and half patent axle Buggies, with and without tops, and Sulkys of superior finish. My stock at present consists of a general assortment of the above named Vehicles. After having a life-time experience in the business, and keeping no body in my employ but the best workmen the country can afford, I deem it unnecessary to say anything in its behalf, for it requires nothing but a glimpse at it to satisfy any man that it is capable of doing its own puffing.

Persons wanting a Carriage who cannot conveniently come to my establishment, can have it sent to their house for inspection, if desired. Old work will be taken in exchange for new, at reasonable prices.

I also keep on hand HARNESS of all qualities; the principal part of which is put up under my own supervision.

I ask nothing but a trial to insure satisfaction, for my prices will be as moderate as the times will admit of while my work will contribute pleasure to the eye, comfort and ease to the body, and delight to the mind.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted.

J. J. MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., July 3, 1854. 66—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—JOHNSTON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1854. John C. Baily, W. Handy Baily, and William R. Privett and wife, Milly, ex. Merritt Manning and wife, Charity, Dilsey Holleman, Garry Johnson and wife, Elizabeth, and Iredell Godwin, Adm'r, &c.

The Court, in this cause, having ordered that the paper writing heretofore propounded by Simon Godwin, as the last will and testament of David Baily, late deceased, be re-propounded for probate, and that the following issue be made up and submitted to a Jury, to wit: "Is the said paper writing, or any part thereof, and if so, what part, the last will and testament of the said David Baily or not?" And it appearing to the Court, that the defendants, Merritt Manning and wife, Charity, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is further ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for the said Merritt and wife, Charity, to appear at the next Term of this Court and see proceedings in this cause and make themselves parties thereto if they think proper.

Witness, J. H. CANNEDAY, C. C. C.
June 30, 1854. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1029—w6w.

FOR SALE, THE SPLENDID STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, with Pump, Pipes, Cocks, Heater, Governor, &c., all complete and in running order, has been in use only about seven months, and is now as good as new. Capacity from six to eight horse power. May be seen running daily at the Steam Grist Mill in Goldsboro', until about the 20th of July next, when it will be taken down and one of a much larger capacity will be substituted, but of the same style and pattern, more power is required by the subscriber which is the only cause of the sale. Persons in want of a splendid Engine and Boiler will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

For terms &c., apply to

D. L. BURBANK.

Goldsboro', June 29, 1854. 66—3t.

☞ WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE **B. F. MORTON**, ESQ., as a Candidate to represent the people of Alamance County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

June 19, 1854. 1027—tf.

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK.—Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio—*Second Series.* For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 23, 1854. 66—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. The next Session of this School will begin on the 10th July.

W. A. GRAHAM,
J. L. BAILEY.

Hillsborough, June 24, 1854. 65—4w.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL, during the present season, attend to receiving and forwarding Goods, Wares and Merchandize, at the following places, viz:

Hamilton's,	Monday,	9th
Williamston,	Tuesday,	10th
Gray's,	Wednesday,	11th
Lamb's,	Thursday,	12th
Tarboro',	Friday,	13th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	14th
Upchurch's,	Monday,	17th
Dupree's,	Tuesday,	18th
Barry Jones',	Wednesday,	19th
Banks',	Thursday,	20th
Bunker's,	Friday,	21st
Dunnsville,	Saturday,	22d
Forestville,	Monday,	24th
Rolesville,	Tuesday,	25th
Horton's,	Wednesday,	26th
Hood's,	Thursday,	27th
Wakefield,	Friday,	28th

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.

W. H. HIGH, Sh'ff.

June 12, 1854. 62—td.

CRAWFORD HOUSE FOR LEASE OR RENT.—This old and well known established Hotel is now offered for lease or rent. It is situated on Crawford street, in the most central part of Portsmouth, as well as in the immediate vicinity of the market and general business. It is one of the most desirable locations for a Hotel—the Railroad passing the door, and a very short distance from the landing of all steamboats as well as convenient to the Ferry. The property is so eligibly situated that further particulars are unnecessary. If any one should feel desirous of purchasing, the owner would sell on accommodating terms. The lot is sufficiently large to put an addition for the comfortable accommodation of three hundred persons.

The Building is four stories high, of brick, containing thirty-five rooms, with all conveniences necessary for carrying on a first rate Hotel. It is every way worthy the attention of those wishing to enter into business of the kind, as to a competent and experienced man money can be made.

Infirmity of the proprietor is the only cause for bringing this well known establishment before the public.

Possession given in ten days to a suitable tenant.

JOHN W. COLLINS.

Portsmouth, Va.

June 27, 1854. 65—3t.

TO THE TRADE OF VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA.—*A. S. SHAFER & CO.* invite the attention of Merchants to their Spring and Summer CLOTHING, just opened, consisting of a complete assortment of gentlemen's apparel and furnishing goods—the former of their own recent manufacture, the latter selected from the latest importations, in the Northern market.

Summer Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain Tweeds, English and French D'Ete, Farmer's Satin, Brown and Buff Drilling, Drab Flannel, Black and Blue Cashmerette, Steel Mixed do., Plain and Striped Barathea, Paris Cloth, Plain, Plaids, Striped, Brown, Buff and Mottled Linens—manufactured into Coats, Pants and Vests.

Croton, Black and Drab Alpaca, White Linen Drilling, Plain and Striped Marseilles, in Coats and Pants.

Every style of Summer Goods for Vestings; Furnishing Goods of the latest styles, too numerous to mention.

Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going North, as we have spared no pains to meet the demands of merchants in Virginia and North Carolina.

A. H. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
corner of Sycamore and Back-sts.

Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1854. 65—

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE SUBscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now prepared to fill orders in the most satisfactory manner, and at the shortest notice, for every description of SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, DOORS and FRAMES. He has recently fitted up his establishment with all the latest inventions of every kind of machinery, the whole of which is propelled by steam, and executes the work in a most expeditious and satisfactory manner. Orders filled at as low rates as by any similar establishment in the State. Sash primed and glazed, packed and delivered at any depot in the city, free of charge.

Tobacconists supplied on moderate terms with sh

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Regular and Stage Lines at the Post Office.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 12¼ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 2¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1¾ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6¾ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBLished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of 1853-54. All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE White Veil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome. The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted. Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans. Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty. Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandise of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.
P. F. PESCUD.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by Jr. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America. The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1y.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated seven miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. POLLARD.
Sept. 17, 1853. 87—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND Without Frames; also, the Second Volume of Mary Howitt's Work, for sale at the
MUSIC STORE.

A CIRCULAR.

[illegible] Manufactory is now in full operation, at Baltimore and [illegible] and we are prepared to furnish [illegible] Corn Shellers, (over 1000 [illegible] per day,) Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, Screen [illegible] Cutters for hand and horse power, Bounty Straw Cutters, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; Ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke Irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 5, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Cierro, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.
A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.
H. MAHLER.
P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.
Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutritious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1851. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.
Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1. FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Mocs, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Macaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Vargated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
*** Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes 1 to 9 and in sheets, for sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.
Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand.
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 27th, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and Smoking Tobacco that [illegible] La Palmetto.

Also, a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Cut Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.
April 10, 1854. 42—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Jamestown.
C. P. Mendenhall,	William A. Wright,
Wm. S. Rankin,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	Dr. C. Watkins,
James M. Garrett,	Carolina F. College.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	John I. Shaver,
W. J. McConnell,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	John H. Cook,
E. F. Lilly,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs,
W. P. Moore,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	Robert E. Troy,
H. H. Burwell,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales,
J. L. Bridgers.	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 20, 1853.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French an. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing Chins goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French Flannels for Sacks, all colors. In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Mackinaw and Coat Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

Term expires.		*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1859	Stephen Adams, ... 1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,) 1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ... 1855
William K. Sebastian, ..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ... 1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ... 1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*, ... 1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ... 1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ... 1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)* 1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish*, ... 1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ... 1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ... 1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger*, ... 1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,) 1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)* 1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*, ... 1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper*, ... 1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr., 1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ... 1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,) 1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ... 1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,) 1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones*, ... 1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	*(A Whig,)* 1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ... 1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ... 1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*, ... 1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.)*.. 1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ... 1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, .. 1859
		WISCONSIN.
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ... 1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators. Term years.	Representatives. Terms years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1 151 1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1 286 1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1 230 1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1 356 1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1 72 1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1 215 1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2 128 1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3 60 1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3 100 1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓‡	4	9	4 21 1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4 74 2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4 152 2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2 120 2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4 124 2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1 130 2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4 40 1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4 100 2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4 92 2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4 97 2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4 66 2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4 75 2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2 75 2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4 100 2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2 100 2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2 66 2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4 100 1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4 75 2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4 49 2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4 59 2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell*,	1,250	2	18	2 54 2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2 36 1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000†	4	9	2 18 1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey*,	2,500§	4	9	2 18 1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2 26 1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2 26 1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georg a in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.23 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 30,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 8,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive.